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Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 70/34, entitled "Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament", adopted on 7 December 2015, underlined the strong support, expressed at the high-level meeting of the Assembly on nuclear disarmament, held on 26 September 2013, for taking urgent and effective measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

2. The General Assembly called for urgent compliance with the legal obligations and the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken on nuclear disarmament and endorsed the wide support expressed at the high-level meeting for a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

3. The General Assembly also called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.

4. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session, and to transmit the report to the Conference on Disarmament.

5. By a note verbale dated 11 February 2016, Member States were invited to communicate their views on the issues. The replies received are contained in section II of the present report.

II. Replies received from Governments

Argentina

[Original: Spanish]
[1 June 2016]

The total elimination of nuclear weapons is an essential component of Argentina's position on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the disarmament agenda in general.

Argentina believes that the total elimination of weapons of mass destruction should be the central priority of the international community. The repercussions of such weapons go beyond the area of disarmament as such, and have a grave impact on international peace and security.

Argentina is also conscious of the momentous humanitarian consequences of one type of such weapons of mass destruction, in addition to their destabilizing effect on international security.

The case of nuclear weapons is perhaps the most serious. Although their use and the threat thereof constitute a crime against humanity and a violation of international law, they have yet to be banned.

There is therefore a need to reflect on the Treaty and its role in the international security framework. Argentina views the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a security treaty.

Within the framework of the Treaty, non-nuclear-weapon States undertook not to acquire or develop such weapons, while nuclear-weapon States undertook to negotiate their elimination. And yet, decades later, the progress made in non-proliferation has yet to be matched in the area of nuclear disarmament.

That situation is particularly serious given that, by failing to fulfil their commitments under the Treaty, the nuclear-weapon States introduced an element of inequity to the balance of security underpinned by the Treaty. In so doing, they provided an argument for those who call into question the credibility of the non-proliferation regime.

Nuclear-weapon States have proved persistent, as have those other States that benefit indirectly from the protection that nuclear weapons supposedly provide. The result can only be to make international peace and security more unbalanced and unstable.

Argentina therefore supports the efforts of the international community to move towards the negotiation of a legally binding universal instrument banning nuclear weapons.

In the same vein, we stand by the international process aimed at drawing attention to the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons.

Action towards comprehensive and verifiable nuclear disarmament should not be further delayed.

The only guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is their total elimination.

Chile

[Original: Spanish]
[19 May 2016]

Our country has an unwavering commitment to achieving disarmament and non-proliferation, strengthening human rights and international humanitarian law and seeking synergies among these areas of the multilateral system. In this context, Chile has embraced the paradigm of human security, which guides our multilateral efforts by placing individuals and communities at the centre of its collective activities. We are therefore promoting the establishment of new bodies for the discussion and analysis of this approach in order to achieve nuclear disarmament.

Chile has systematically defended its policy and genuine commitment to all of the obligations contained in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In that context, we have condemned the lack of progress in the balanced implementation of that provision and we advocate the adoption of a treaty banning nuclear weapons. We are convinced that the most appropriate way to make substantial progress towards nuclear disarmament is in fact through the adoption of a binding, verifiable and universal instrument prohibiting nuclear weapons.

Accordingly, our country has supported all negotiations aimed at the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, since these are the only weapons of mass destruction not yet prohibited by an international treaty. Chile will therefore continue to support and speak out in favour of the efforts of the Open-ended Working Group currently in session in Geneva. We hope that their work will help to start the discussion on a legally binding instrument banning nuclear weapons.

At the regional level, Chile has supported the various special declarations on the commitment to take forward the multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations delivered at the summits of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, where reference has been made to the urgent need to adopt a comprehensive convention providing for the prohibition and complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Colombia

[Original: Spanish]
[18 April 2016]

With reference to operative paragraph 14 of the resolution, which reads:

> Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, and also to transmit the report to the Conference on Disarmament,

Colombia states the following:

- Colombia fully complies with the provisions of the main international instruments on nuclear disarmament, recognizes the established international institutions and is firmly committed to the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. These are the foundations of its foreign policy.
- Colombia plays an active role in the international forums that address global issues, such as the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, by drafting and adopting initiatives to free the world of the threat of nuclear weapons.
- Colombia believes that it is important to establish mechanisms to complement the Conference on Disarmament, the Disarmament Commission and the Open-ended Working Group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons. Colombia continues to work in those forums towards nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.
- As a party to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which led to the establishment of the first nuclear-weapon-free zone in a densely populated area, Colombia calls for the establishment of new nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, to strengthen the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime.

- Colombia firmly believes that bans on nuclear weapons (non-proliferation) and the elimination of nuclear weapons (disarmament) must be closely connected, and that such measures must be implemented in conjunction with each other.

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[29 June 2016]

Cuba is fully committed to nuclear disarmament, which is the highest priority in the area of disarmament. The only way to ensure that humanity will never again suffer the terrible impact of nuclear weapons is their prohibition and total elimination in a transparent and irreversible manner.

Despite the extremely high level of international support for the prohibition and total elimination of nuclear weapons, little progress has been made towards achieving that goal. The full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 68/32, 69/58 and 70/34 on the follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament is of great importance.

Multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues.

Cuba proposes the following practical actions to further the objective of nuclear disarmament:

(a) Immediate establishment of a special committee on nuclear disarmament, with a negotiating mandate, within the Conference on Disarmament;

(b) Steady progress on a reduction in the global stockpile of all types of nuclear weapons;

(c) Cessation by nuclear-weapon States of the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, their delivery systems and related infrastructure;

(d) Immediate and permanent cessation of nuclear testing of any kind, including simulations and subcritical tests, and closure of all nuclear weapon test sites;

(e) Effective and urgent implementation of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, wherein the parties undertake to pursue negotiations with a view to the adoption of effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament;

(f) Application of the principles of transparency and irreversibility by nuclear-weapon States in all measures related to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations;

(g) Elimination of the role of nuclear weapons in military and security doctrines;

(h) Progressive reduction of the operational status of nuclear weapons systems until they are totally eliminated;

(i) Withdrawal by the nuclear powers of all reservations and interpretative declarations to protocols to treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, which conflict with the nuclear-free status of those zones;

(j) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

(k) Urgent adoption of a treaty providing universal, unconditional and legally binding security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States;

(l) Adoption of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, which takes account of current stocks of fissile material, as a step towards the primary objective of nuclear disarmament;

(m) Establishment of a mechanism for the verification of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(n) Initiation of negotiations on a programme to gradually eliminate all nuclear weapons, including the negotiation of a universal and legally binding instrument prohibiting the development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and providing for their verified destruction within a fixed time frame.

Cuba will continue to work alongside the rest of the international community to ensure that the measures and actions to be taken to eliminate nuclear weapons in the shortest possible time can be identified at the high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to be held, by decision of the General Assembly, no later than in 2018.

Cuba also welcomes the events that have taken place around the world to mark the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, celebrated annually on 26 September, and urges Governments, parliaments and civil society to take further steps every year to mark the day and mobilize international action in order to achieve the common goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.

India

[Original: English]
[31 May 2016]

India supported General Assembly resolution 70/34, submitted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in which the Assembly called for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention.

India is convinced that the goal of nuclear disarmament can be achieved through a step-by-step process underwritten by a universal commitment and an agreed multilateral framework that is global and non-discriminatory. There is need for a meaningful dialogue among all States possessing nuclear weapons to build trust and confidence and to reduce the salience of nuclear weapons in international affairs and security doctrines.

In its working paper CD/1816, India enumerated specific steps, including reaffirmation of the unequivocal commitment of all nuclear-weapon States to the

goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons; reduction of the salience of nuclear weapons in the security doctrines; measures by nuclear-weapon States to reduce nuclear danger; negotiation of a global agreement among nuclear weapon States on "no-first-use" of nuclear-weapons; negotiation of a universal and legally binding agreement on non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States; negotiation of a convention on the complete prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, leading to the global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified time frame.

India considers the Conference on Disarmament as the appropriate forum for the commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament through the establishment of a subsidiary body with a mandate agreed by consensus as part of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work.

India joined the statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on behalf of G-21 in March and September 2014, March, June and August 2015 and March and May 2016, calling for urgent commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament, in particular on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

[Original: English]
[17 June 2016]

In the view of the Islamic Republic of Iran, there is no absolute guarantee against the threat or use of nuclear weapons other than their total elimination. Nuclear disarmament is an obligation that cannot be replaced by nuclear weapon reductions and the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, or by any other arrangement or mechanism short of the total, irreversible and internationally verifiable elimination of all nuclear weapons globally, in accordance with a universal, legally binding instrument that also ensures that they will never be produced again.

As unanimously concluded by the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion of 8 July 1996, taking all necessary practical measures for the total elimination of all nuclear weapons worldwide, including to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control, is a legal obligation to which all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) are committed under its article VI. It is imperative that the obligations under article VI, the accomplishment of which is neither conditional nor optional, be urgently fulfilled in order to remove the threat posed to humanity by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and to prevent the further frustration of the non-nuclear-weapon States and the consistent erosion of the validity, effectiveness and credibility of NPT.

While stressing the need to preserve the momentum on nuclear disarmament created, in part, by the first-ever high-level meeting of the General Assembly on

nuclear disarmament, held on 26 September 2013, and the three Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, held in 2013 and 2014, Iran underlines the importance of the urgent and full implementation of the provisions of Assembly resolution 68/32, by which the Assembly, among other things, called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction. Iran strongly holds that such a comprehensive convention is the only practical way to achieve the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and can, in no way, be replaced by unilateral or bilateral initiatives or other similar arrangements.

While reiterating its support for the urgent commencement of negotiations for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, Iran is of the view that such a convention, as a universal, non-discriminatory, legally binding instrument, inter alia, should:

- Prohibit forever, without exception and under any circumstances, research on and the development, testing, production, possession, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling and use or threat of use, of all types of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices worldwide;
- Set, within a phased programme, a clear and unextendable deadline for the total elimination of all types of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices worldwide;
- Prohibit forever, without exception and under any circumstances, research on and the production, possession, acquisition, transfer and stockpiling of any amount of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices worldwide;
- Set, within a phased programme, a clear and unextendable deadline for the total elimination or the conversion to materials usable exclusively for peaceful purposes of all existing fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices worldwide;
- Prohibit forever, without exception and under any circumstances, the planning for, or the construction of, any installation or facility relating to research on, and the production of, any type of nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device worldwide;
- Set, within a phased programme, a clear and unextendable deadline for the total destruction of all the installations or facilities relating to research on, and the production of, any type of nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device worldwide;
- Prohibit forever, without exception and under any circumstances, any kind of direct or indirect cooperation in, or assistance to, or encouragement or inducement of, any activity prohibited under the convention or incompatible, in any way, with its object and purpose;
- Confirm, explicitly, that its main objective is to ensure that, under any circumstances, there is no type of nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device, no fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, no installation or facility relating to research on, or the

production of, any type of nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device or any activity prohibited under the convention or incompatible, in any way, with its object and purpose worldwide;

- Establish a robust international verification mechanism to ensure the total absence of any type of nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device, any amount of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, any installation or facility relating to research on, or the production of, any type of nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device or any other activity prohibited under the convention or incompatible, in any way, with its object and purpose, and to ensure the sustainability of such a situation worldwide under all circumstances;

- Be of indefinite duration and enter into force after its ratification by all States possessing nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and installation or facility relating to research on, or the production of, any type of nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device or any other activity prohibited under the convention or incompatible, in any way, with its object and purpose.

Kazakhstan

[Original: English]
[1 June 2016]

Kazakhstan fully supports the idea of achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular, formulating the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

In our view, the greatest threats to peace are that of nuclear weapons and nuclear terrorism. At the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit, President Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan announced his "Manifesto: the world, the twenty-first century" of 31 March 2016. He warned world leaders about a possible apocalypse if heed was not paid to eliminate thousands of nuclear weapons in the context of a possible renewed and dangerous arms race. The manifesto has now become a document of both the General Assembly (A/70/818) and the Security Council (S/2016/317).

In 1991, as a newly independent State, Kazakhstan permanently closed the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and voluntarily renounced the world's fourth largest arsenal of nuclear weapons. Our country is of the view that only gradual progress leads to a world free of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Our experience and awareness of the devastation and suffering caused by over 450 nuclear tests from 1949 to 1989 lead us to accede to the Humanitarian Pledge initiated by Austria and to co-sponsor other General Assembly resolutions. We consider it to be our moral duty to be one of the leaders of the global process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. We thus tabled Assembly resolution 70/57 on the Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World, which was adopted by the Assembly on 7 December 2015. This document is an important step towards a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

Twenty years ago, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty was put forward for Member States to sign, but it has yet to come into force.

There is an urgent necessity to adopt internationally binding agreements to ban the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction through new technological advances. It is thus critical to create a United Nations registry of such scientific developments that could lead to the creation of weapons of mass destruction.

Mexico[1]

[Original: Spanish]
[2 June 2016]

Conscious of the devastating short- and long-term effects that an intentional or accidental nuclear detonation would have on the population and the environment at the regional and global levels, Mexico supports the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

In the First Committee during the seventieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Mexico introduced, coordinated and facilitated the resolution entitled "Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations",[2] which established an open-ended working group with the mandate to elaborate new legal norms and measures for nuclear disarmament that will meet in Geneva in 2016 (from 22 to 26 February; from 2 to 13 May, and during the week of 22 August 2016).

Mexico has indicated that while there can be no disarmament progress without the involvement of the nuclear countries, the working group should focus on what non-nuclear States can do: promote the development of new standards and prevent humanitarian catastrophes. Mexico submitted a working paper containing elements to prohibit nuclear weapons, as well as recommendations (A/AC.286/WP.17).

Together with Austria, Ireland, South Africa and the Holy See, since 2012 Mexico has promoted the Humanitarian Initiative on the Impact of Nuclear Weapons, which arose out of the frustration of non-nuclear States and civil society with the lack of progress in nuclear disarmament.

Mexico believes that an instrument on nuclear weapons should:

- Cover all nuclear weapons and ban their existence.
- Accept the definitions used by the International Atomic Energy Agency and those contained in the Treaty of Tlatelolco as the basis for all negotiations.
- Establish non-extendable deadlines for the destruction of all nuclear weapons.
- Ban and eliminate nuclear weapons irreversibly.
- Establish a verification agency.
- Enter into force upon signature and ratification by a set number of States, with no restrictive clauses.
- Be universally applicable and open to all States.

[1] The full text of the information provided by the Government of Mexico is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

[2] Sponsored by 29 countries: Austria, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, The Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Netherlands

[Original: English]
[1 June 2016]

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted its resolution 70/34, entitled "Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament".

The Kingdom of the Netherlands herewith submits the view of the Government of the Netherlands on the issues covered by this resolution.

The Netherlands wishes to emphasize that it fully shares the ultimate goal of resolution 70/34, a world free of nuclear weapons. The Netherlands participated at the ministerial level in the high-level meeting on nuclear disarmament, held on 26 September 2013, during which various perspectives on how to best achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world were discussed.

The Netherlands notes with regret that resolution 70/34 reflects only one particular viewpoint, while various other proposals made during the 26 September 2013 meeting were not captured by it.

As stated in the explanation of vote that was read by the delegation of the Netherlands on behalf of a group of like-minded countries during the seventieth session of the General Assembly, the resolution includes no clear references to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), while the Netherlands would have very much preferred a broader reference to the NPT and an underlining of its pivotal importance to nuclear disarmament.

The Netherlands also stands by its questions raised on the international conference to be held in 2018. The Netherlands feels that the importance of international efforts on nuclear disarmament is insufficiently emphasized by processes that are, in scope and intention, insufficiently clear and transparent. This will prevent key States from participating and is detrimental to the international trust on which successful disarmament is based. Instead, we should focus our efforts on making progress in the context of NPT.

The Netherlands further regrets that, by focusing on one core element of the work of the Conference on Disarmament, the resolution does not do justice to the urgent attention that needs to be paid to the adoption of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work of the Conference and the other core issues. The Netherlands also believes that starting negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention without the participation of the States that possess nuclear weapons will not advance the overall goal of nuclear disarmament.

Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

[Original: English]
[23 June 2016]

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries stresses that nuclear disarmament continues to be the highest priority and that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In this regard, it calls upon all States to continue to accord the highest priority to nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of

time and under strict and effective international control. In the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those that possess the largest nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility. In this context, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries calls upon the five nuclear-weapon States:

(a) To fully comply with their overdue obligations under the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

(b) Not to transfer to any recipient nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices, and not to encourage or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or acquire them or control over them;

(c) To cease any efforts to upgrade nuclear weapons or carry out research on, and develop, new types of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and their means of delivery;

(d) To exclude the role of any types of nuclear weapons in their security strategies and those of their allies;

(e) To reduce immediately the operational status of nuclear weapons, including through complete detargeting and de-alerting;

(f) To reduce substantively all types of nuclear weapons, pending their total elimination;

(g) To apply the principles of irreversibility, transparency and verifiability in nuclear disarmament;

(h) To provide effective, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable and legally binding security assurances to all non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;

(i) Not to conduct any nuclear-weapon test explosions and to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to facilitate its early entry into force;

(j) To bring into effect, immediately and unconditionally, the security assurances provided by the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries calls upon the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to fully implement the resolutions and decisions adopted at the Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirms the long-standing strong global support for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as a matter of priority and, pending its establishment, demands that Israel renounce possession of nuclear weapons and accede, without any precondition and further delay, as a non-nuclear-weapon State to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries calls for practical steps to the convening of the conference on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, without any further delay.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries urges the Conference on Disarmament to agree as soon as possible on a balanced and comprehensive programme of work in order for it to start substantive work.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries calls for the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 70/34, entitled "Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament".

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries calls for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.

The above principles and recommendations should constitute some of the possible elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

The following are suggested, inter alia, to be included in the text of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons:

- Principles and objectives of the convention
- Scope of the convention
- Definitions
- Measures (obligations) towards nuclear disarmament with a time frame
- Verification: system and organ
- Measures to ensure full compliance with its provisions
- Establishment of a periodic review process with regard to the implementation of the convention
- Settlement of disputes
- Final provisions